The Middletown Transcript

VOL. XL. NO. 37 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907. PRICE THREE CENTS

Our Great September Sale.

Every Piece of Clothing In Our Store is Reduced

Clothing with more style, workmanship, more quality than the ordinary kind found in most Clothing Stores, but everything must be turned into cash during the next 15 days, and in order to move them rapidly we have slaughtered all prices—regardless of cost—and are now ready to offer you real bargains in dependable Clothing.

Hand Tailored Blue Serge Suits.

A reduction of 20 per cent in these popular and serviceable Blue Serge Suits. They have been reduced to $4.00, $6.50 and $7.50 for quick selling.

Cassimere and Worsted Suits.

$20.00 Suits for	$14.00
16.00 Suits for	11.50
15.00 Suits for	10.50
10.00 Suits for	7.50
7.50 Suits for	4.50

ts, one and two of each kind show greater reductions, some few Suits ONE HALF PRICE, others ONE-FOURTH OFF.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

50c, 75c and $1.00 Shirts for **45C.** Some have been exchanged and are a little tumbled up, others slightly soiled. Most of them are 50c and 75c Shirts some few were $1.00, all go at 45c.

PANTALOONS.

Some very pretty styles for young men, light color, cuff bottoms, were $3.00 and $3.50, reduced to just half.

Other pantaloons reduced for quick selling; $1.50 Linen Pantaloons for 95c.

Boys' double breasted and sailor suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, now reduced to half price.

Men's and Women's Shoes.

Men's blucher and vici kid, regular $3.00 Shoes, reduced to $2.00. Angora kid shoes, regular price $3.00, now going at $2.00. Gun metal shoes, regular $3.00 values, now reduced to $2.00.

Men's Oxfords, patent colt skin, a good dressy shoe and one that gives the best satisfaction. This shoe sells everywhere at $4.00, now reduced to $2.85.

Gun metal Oxfords, dull finish, regular price $3.50, now reduced to $2.25.

Ladies' Oxfords reduced just one-half while they last.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE OTHER FELLOW GETS THE SUIT YOU WANT—COME NOW.

The Globe Clothing Store,

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor,

MIDDLETOWN, - - - DELAWARE

Pennsylvania Railroad

TALBOT COUNTY FAIR AT EASTON, MD.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1907

For this occasion EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold good going on September 19 only, and good returning until September 21, inclusive, from stations shown below, at the low rates quoted, and a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run through to Easton Fair Grounds on September 19, on the schedule given:

	Train Leaves.	Rate.		Train Leaves.	Rate
Farnhurst, Del.....	7.26 A.M.	$3 08	Clayton, Del.....	8.56 A.M.	$1 77
New Castle, Del...	7.32 "	2 99	Kenton, Del.....	9.04 "	1 58
State Road, Del...	7.38 "	2 88	Hartly, Del.....	9.13 "	1 38
Bear, Del.....	7.44 "	2 77	Marydel, Md.....	9.21 "	1 22
Porter, Del.....	7.50 "	2 66	Henderson, Md...	9.29 "	1 10
Kirkwood, Del.....	7.56 "	2 58	Goldsboro, Md.....	9.37 "	98
Mt. Pleasant, Del..	8.05 "	2 42	Greensboro, Md...	9.47 "	81
Middletown, Del..	8.16 "	2 24	Ridgely, Md.....	9.58 "	64
Townsend, Del.....	8.26 "	2 08	Queen Anne, Md..	10.08 "	47
Blackbird, Del.....	8.32 "	2 00	Cordova, Md.....	10.18 "	32

RETURNING, Special Train will leave Easton Fair Grounds at 6.00 P. M., stopping at Easton Station and above named points.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

CALL ON

R. A. HAWKINS

BOX 102

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Before placing your order for

Painting and Paper Hanging

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7th, 1907.

THE President and the Attorney-General are considerably exercised over the reported determination of Judge Landis, of Chicago, to prosecute the Chicago & Alton Railway for the illegal granting of rebates to the Standard Oil Company, for the accepting of which that circle recently fined the Standard Oil Company $29,000,000. The government has long known that the Standard Company was a flagrant violator of the law and ever since Mr. Roosevelt became President, at least, there has been a steady and consistent effort to secure evidence on which to base a prosecution, but the concern was so rich, could employ such able lawyers and its patronage was so large and so much sought after by the railways that it was impossible to secure the evidence on which to base a successful prosecution. Finally it was discovered that the Alton had been granting rebates to the Standard but it was a serious question if evidence sufficient to convict could be obtained. This evidence was secured only by a promise of immunity to the railroad based on its agreement to turn state's evidence. The prosecution and the immense fines are well known. If, however, Judge Landis persists in prosecuting the Alton, despite the government's promise of immunity, it will be also impossible ever again to induce a railroad or other accomplice of a law-breaking trust or railway to help the government out by turning state's evidence and in this way the judge's propose course will prove the greatest possible advantage to those trusts which wish to violate the law with impunity. It has been suggested that the President may evey decide to exercise his pardoning power, in case Judge Landis fines the Alton, in order that the word of the government may not be broken. For the present, the President and the Attorney-General are waiting to hear from District Attorney Sims, at Chicago, concerning the reasons which actuate the Judge in his alleged purpose to disregard the government's promise.

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It is reported in diplomatic circles that the President is planning another move in the interest of universal peace. It is known to be his ambition to conclude his administration with a state of world-wide peace and it is learned from diplomatic sources that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates calling the various foreign ambassadors now in Washington together, as soon as all shall have returned from their summer vacations, to discuss the question of what more can be done to that end. It is probable, too, that the President is not a little concerned over the situation in Morocco, where the conditions are becoming daily more grave with the always present menace of serious friction between Germany and France. It will be recalled that the United States was represented at the Algeciras conference at which the present modus, under which Moroccan affairs are being conducted, was concluded and it is a further fact that the American Ambassador Harry White, acting under immediate instructions of the President, saved that conference from a disastrous ending and so obviated the threatening war between Germany and France. When the Algeciras treaty was acted on by the Senate that body adopted a resolution declaring that this country assumed no responsibilities for the carrying out of its provisions, but it is only natural nevertheless, for the President to seek to prevent any clash, and especially anything so deplorable as a European war, as a result of the provisions of that treaty.

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The preparations for the Washington Peace Conference, were the representatives of Nicaragua, Salvador, Hunduras, Guatamala and Costa Rica are to meet to draw up the terms of a permanent peace, are progressing satisfactorily, although little can be made public regarding them, at this stage. It is now expected that the diplomats will meet in Washington early in the winter and that, with the assistance of their resident Washington ministers, and with, no doubt, the kindly interest and advice of the President, they will conclude a treaty which shall provide for the arbitration of all questions which cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic exchanges.

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Once more there has come a gentle lull in the boiling of the political kettle in Washington, broken only occasionally by the erratic fulminations of Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman-elect, or the pointless meanderings of one John Wesley Gaines, Congressman from Tennessee. The determination of Representative Burton of Ohio to accept the nomination for mayor of Cleveland, against the picturesque and eccentric Tom Johnson, caused a great deal of surprise here and especially when it became known that Mr. Burton was acting on the advice of the President and Secretary Taft. It is believed that if Mr. Burton looses to the "3 cent fare" Mayor, his prestige in Ohio politics will be seriously injured, but if he wins he will undoubtedly be Ohio's next Governor and in 1911, when his term as Governor will have expired, will succeed Senator Dick in the upper house of Congress. This is the way in which the Washington politicians have figured the thing out, although it may be, as is not infrequently the case, that those who live in Ohio put a different construction on the situation.

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Remarkable progress is being made in the excavation of the Panama Canal and the reports for August show that one-tenth of the entire amount of excavation has been completed, and in some respects it has been the most difficult tenth. So great was the excavation for that month, exceeding that of any previous month, that the President cabled congratulations to Colonel Goethals, the Engineer Officer in charge and his corps of assistants. There was a total rainfall of 11.89 inches along the line of the canal in August, and yet the great force employed managed to take out 1,274,404 cubic yards of material, as against 1,056,776 cubic yards in July. Sixty-three great steam shovels are eating their way across the isthmus, while 30,000 men wait on the shovels and remove the masses of material which they bite out of the sides of the canal, and thirty-four more huge shovels will be delivered and placed in commission in the near future. The enthusiasm engendered by the President's visit to the canal has never been permitted to cool off.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

The feathery and flowery kingdoms are contending for supremacy in the millinery world, with the chances in favor of the former. It is amusing to glance at the tables covered with "ready-to-wear" hats in large department stores. Nine out of ten hats are mushroom felts, bristling with wings or feathers, without the addition of ribbon or taffeta silk. Coq feathers are in great vogue, both singly or in combination with marabout.

Large Wings

White, blue, green or gray wings, of such size as to conceal the crown and almost the entire brim, are favorites in all grades of millinery, and taffeta silk as a material or in hemmed loops, or pinked, box-plaited ruchings, is a veritable power in millinery. Rows of narrow silk braid on taffeta-covered hat brims is quite new, and similar braid borders the taffeta silk loops which should trim the hat. With the exception of toques, turbans or very small hats of plumage (especially for automobiling) all hats are large. Satin-striped or moire ribbon may now be made available.

Dress Hats

Flowers, such as large morning-glories, orchids of roses trim dress hats, several colors often appearing on one hat, and arranged by an artistic hand, the combination is beautiful. The morning glory is certainly the floral Queen of the season and the fidelity with which Nature is imitated in this flower, is perhaps the reason for its extreme popularity. The entire trimming of some hats, is morning glories in others, large ribbon loops are an accessory, then again ribbon pompons are the sole graniture. Ostrich feathers are more conspicuous than ever, and many fancy feathers have been originated to meet this season's special demand.

New Tailor Suits

These commence with the striped wool or broadcloth suits for ordinary wear, the

1676
1648

jacket of orthodox length, having pockets on the front, trimmed by buttons. Next comes a suit of finer material with a somewhat liberal braid trimming on sleeve cuffs, all around the jacket which is considerably longer and slashed at the sides, with rounded or straight fronts. It really seems this season as if the grade of the suit was determined by length of the coat, as those of high-class broadcloth have coats, fifty and fifty-two inches in length.

The Plaited Skirt

The old model plaited skirt admits of no rival, and stitched bands, plain or diagonal savor of the Summer season, but are no less esteemed by fashionists. Skirts of the runabout suits are again quite short, and tan shoes which have been so universally worn for the past two seasons, promise to continue popular during the coming Winter. The exclusive shade known as Golden Brown Kid Color 21 is so much in demand among fastidious dressers, that it is difficult for the tanneries to turn it out fast enough to keep up with their orders. A quieter and more elegant contrast to the new colorings that are to prevail in dress goods, than the more vivid tans, this brown coloring is also more becoming to the foot, having no tendency to increase its apparent size, as the lighter colors are apt to do.

Plain Broadcloth Suits

Broadcloth in chiffon weight is the material for handsome suits and coats are tight-fitting and long, with straight or cutaway fronts, as individual fancy may dictate. Elaborate braiding on the coat fronts revers and cuffs flat fancy braid at the edge, and handsome embroidered vest imparts a dashing appearance, which is heightened when the ornamentation is in contrast. As for example, on a rich, purple broadcloth, the braiding is done in black satin cord, with an intermixture of fancy black silk braid, and vest embroidered in silver.

LUCY CARTER.

WANTED.—Ambitious worker your section to represent large factory. Salary $15 weekly. Good opportunity for advancement. United Mfg. Co., 1033 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

For pineapple sponge grate a small pineapple and simmer it for ten minutes with sugar enough to sweeten it and half a cupful of water. Then add half a box of gelatine that has been dissolved in water and a cupful of water, and when the mixture is cold and begins to show signs of thickening fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and add a little lemon juice. Stand the dish in a pan of ice and beat for a time. Then turn the contents into a mould and stand it on the ice. The pineapple and gelatine may be mixed with whipped cream and be frozen without stirring in the ice cream freezer. Then it becomes a mousse.

Tomato skins will clean such kitchen ware as the sheet iron frying pans that have become blackened with use so that they will look like new.

Fruit flummeries are among the simple, tasty desserts that are easily prepared. The foundation is fruit, water and cornstarch in the proportion of a cupful each of the fruit and water to a tablespoonful of cornstarch. Small berries, such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., are especially fitted for their purpose, but the canned ones can also be used when there is a dearth of fresh fruit. Cook the fruit, water cornstarch and sugar until it is thickened. Serve with whipped cream.

For peach sherbet bring a quart of milk to the scalding point and add a cupful of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved cool and turn in a pint of peaches peeled and cut into fine pieces. Freeze to a mush and stir in the beaten whites of two eggs and freeze stiff.

A delicious steamed peach pudding calls for a cupful of flour, half a cupful of chopped almonds and two cupfuls of bread crumbs. Add the yolks of three eggs, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a heaping pint of peaches cut fine and the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs. Turn the batter into a buttered pudding mould and steam two hours.

A regulation New Jersey peach cobbler is made by peeling and cutting ripe peaches into halves, taking out the pits and filling them into a baking dish. Fill the dish half full of very cold water, sprinkle the fruit with sugar and cover them with a rich biscuit crust which is well pinched down around the sides and slashed in the middle. Bake well until browned and serve with cream.

Peach shortcake made exactly like strawberry shortcake and served with cream is fully as popular as the latter in peachgrowing districts. The unsweetened biscuit crust is more delicious for the purpose than the cake used usually for shortcakes.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO EASTON FAIR

On Thursday, September 19th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special round-trip excursion train to Easton, Md., County Fair, which is by far the largest fair on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Tickets will be good to return on Saturday. See posters at station for further information. Governor Lea, of Delaware, and Governor Warfield, of Maryland, are invited and are expected there on Thursday. Fast racing and large exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Many new attractions this season.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseasse, Cancer Greatest Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich Druggists or by express $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT

The Bangor Commercial to The Portland Argus. And This After 60 Years' Trial

Prohibition Does Not Abolish

BANGOR, ME., Sept. 7, 1907.—The official figures published in the Commercial Tuesday show a gain of 718 arrests for drunkeness in Portland during the past seven months of this year, more than were made in the same months in that city in 1906. In view of this fact the Commercial would suggest that the editor of the Argus instead of worrying so much about Bangor should put forth all his efforts in trying to dry up the fountain that intoxicates in Portland.

We would ask if the Argus used good taste or sense in urging reform on Bangor when in its own city the arrests for drunkenness this year have increased 718 over the corresponding period of 1906.

The Commercial has always claimed that prohibition does not prohibit. The figures given here of the arrests in Portland for drunkenness are silent witnesses to the truth of this claim. Our own municipal court tells the same story. On Monday 15 cases of intoxication were before the court, while 13 other arrests for the same cause were not arraigned, making a total of 28, notwithstanding the presence in the city of the large force of Sturgis deputies.

The prohibitory law was first enacted by the Marine legislature in 1852 and for all these years more attention has been paid to enforcing this law than has been given to the enforcing of all the other criminal laws of the State. The enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city of Bangor in the 70's by Sheriff Jerrard was far more rigid than either before or since that time, not only in Bangor and Penobscot county but more so than in any other city or county in the State and still the arrests for drunkenness were more than in the years when the enforcement of the prohibitory law was governed not in a radical, fanatical way but by the exercise of reason and common sense.

The express companies are bringing carloads of intoxicating liquors into Maine every day and still the editors of certain daily papers have been making an effort to convince the people that the Sturgis deputies are drying up the fountain that intoxicates. This, when it is known that liquors in any quantity legally may come by express or freight from other states for private use and that these Sturgis officials cannot prevent it; consequently the more rigid the enforcement the more will the business of the express companies be increased.

Put 1000 Sturgis deputies to work and they would only add still more to the receipts of the express companies and liquor dealers in other States.

Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 worth of liquor is sent annually into Maine from other states, by express and freight, for private use and these the enforcement officials cannot reach, as they can only enforce the prohibitory law against parties bringing liquors to Maine for illegal sale.

For more than half a century the fantical prohibitionists have been unable to dry up the fountain that intoxicates and have admitted the truth of this statement by allowing the state liquor agents to sell between $100.000 and $200,000 worth of intoxicating liquors in a single year.*

This Happened at Waterville

A Greek with an unpronouncable name passed through an incident at 1.05 this afternoon which was as narrow an escape from a trip over the big divide as one hears of in a dog's age. The Greek, clad on the outside in a rubber boots and felt hat and on the inside with a jag which had a foundation in Uno beer and and a superstructure in split, stood between the rails of the Maine Central on the Front street grade just as train No. 3 was booming into town. The Greek was trying to light his pipe by scratching matches on his wet coat. He neither saw nor heard the train. He wavered back and forth in his attempts to strike a light. The engineer apparently understood the man's condition and opened the screech valve for its full extent. But the Greek heard not and the engineer slammed in the throttle, jammed on the air and said things perfectly in accord with the moment. The Greek spied a crossing sign post a few feet away and started to strike a match upon it just as the engine's pilot beam grazed the ample folds of the man's flopping rubber coat. When the wind of the passing train nearly took the man off his feet he began to get a glimpse of the might have been and grabbing the post hung on until after the train had pulled into the station, the conductor had registered and a truckman shook him into a slight degree of sensibility.*

Bangor Item

As the result of a successful raid made by the police department Friday night at the Columbia house on Harlow street, W. L. Jackson, the alleged proprietor of the resort is now waiting action of the Supreme court on a charge of maintaining a common nuisance which was preferred against him and six young women, all inmates of the house, and a man who was found at the place when it was raided are all held as witnesses. Mr. Jackson also had to answer to a charge of search and seizure in the lower court.*

RUMSHOPS IN PORTLAND

154 in the City According to Sheriff's Office—Record of Prosecutions

Portland Press, Sept. 2, 1907.

There are at least 154 places where liquor is sold in Portland according to the records of the liquor seizing force of the sheriff's department. Seizures were made at that number of places since the first of the year. The report for August shows that 80 seizures were made making 508 since the first of the year. During August 33 respondents were put before the Municipal Court by the liquor deputies. Of these two were for nuisance and were disposed of by discharging one and holding the other for the Municipal Court and of this and seizure, of which one was discharged on misnomer, two found not guilty, five not prossed, 14 found guilty and appealed and five paid or committed; one on illegal possessions, guilty and appealed; two on single sale, one guilty and paid or committed, and the other guilty and appealed; one for illegal transportation, guilty and appealed.

Since January 1, 209 were put before the Municipal Court and of this number eight were for nuisance of which one was not prossed, one not guilty and six held for the Superior Court; 156 for search and seizure, of which 22 were not prossed. I discharged for misnomer, 11, not guilty, three guilty and probation, 91 guilty and appealed and 28 guilty and either paid or were committed; 31 for illegal possession, of which seven were not prossed, 1 guilty and probation, 19 guilty and appealed and four guilty and either paid or were committed; nine for single sale, of which one was not prossed, three guilty and appealed and guilty and either paid or committed; four common seller, of which two were not prossed and two guilty and appealed; one for illegal transportation who was found guilty and appealed.

There have been 250 more cases of all kinds including drunks, assaults, liquor cases, etc., before the Municipal Court this year to date than for the whole of last year. As there are four months yet it is probable that all records will be broken.*

ROCKLAND HAS IT BAD

13 Drunks—Busy Day in Local Police Court

ROCKLAND, ME., Sept. 7.—Yesterday was a busy day for Judge Campbell in the Rockland police court. In addition to the civil business 13 drunks were lined up before the judge.

Sadie Peters, Ida Ames and Seth Ames were given each a 30 days' jail sentence for drunkenness and disturbance of the peace in their own house. Four men from Cushing, who found the excitement of Labor Day too strenuous for them, were discharged on payment of fines. The six remaining offenders were also let off with fines.

The civil business was confined entirely to suits on bills and accounts.*

Crime All Abolished

AUGUSTA, Sept. 7.—The September term of the Superior Court for Kennebec county began to-day and immediately after convening the grand jury went into session. From a criminal standpoint it is expected that the term will be one of the most important for some time and it is not probable that the grand jury will rise before the latter part of this week or the first of next it has so many matters to thresh out.

The most important case to be considered by the grand jury is that of John Tharapis, a Greek, who is accused of killing by stabbing Gestas Laskarides, one of his fellow countrymen in a store at Waterville, June 12 last. It is believed that Tharapis will be indicted for manslaughter and it is thought that it will be hard work to convict him as the witnesses to the tragedy are inclined to favor the man under arrest for the crime and claim that they knew nothing about the case.

There are two forgery cases to be considered by the grand jury and two cases of assault with intent to kill, those of James L. Teed of Granite Hill, whom it is alleged attempted to kill Percy White by shooting and Joseph Bolduc of Augusta, who is accused of stabbing with murderous intent, Edmund Cormier of Augusta in a saloon fight. There are also a number of petty cases to be considered by the grand jury.

Alleged dealers in liquid goods are on the anxious seat as it is not known what the grand jury will do in relation to the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. There are 40 appealed search and seizure cases from the Gardiner Municipal Court the majority of which are against alleged dealers in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home at Togus.*

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION

Testimony of Men in Position to Know

Hon. Charles F. Libby, Portland, Me.
(Ex-President State Senate, Ex-Mayor of Portland and State's Attorney.)

"I kept a record of all these men and the number of times they came before me. I looked it all over to see what I had accomplished at the end of my term. I found that I had driven out of the business one set of men and another had come in, and, so far as I can judge from my experience, the last set of men engaged in the business was worse than the first. In addition to that, I found that when the law was very stringently enforced it created a demand for club-houses, and I found that young men were establishing clubrooms here in this city, and not only did they become places where drinking was carried on but, by supplying larger quantities than they generally would have in their possession as a means of gratifying their appetite for drink, they were also getting to gambling and other vices. I found that, while I was driving the liquor out of the ordinary shops, where it had been sold, I was driving it into the houses and kitchens, where the children of the family, who, up to that time, never saw it, were accustomed to see it dealt out in that surreptitious manner. The rigid enforcement of the law introduced the system of pocket-peddling—something which we never had in the city before."

Hon. S. K. Shepherd, Leavenworth, Kan.
(Ex-Secretary of State.)

"The consumption of liquor has been increased rather than diminished, and men have been made worse instead of better. Prohibition has debauched our State. The attempted enforcement has brought out the worse element of human characters on both sides of the question. Men who once had respect for the law have grown to hate and despise it, and their sons are following in their footsteps. In places of saloons we have drug-stores, joints, club-rooms and secret hell-holes, where vicious stuff is sold to all who want it, old or young."

Lived Too Long in Maine

"I have lived too long in Maine, and, coming of a Rhode Island family, have blushed too often at the wicked sham and shame of prohibition in that State also to wish to see the experiment repeated." The Rev. W. H. Lyon.*

EVILS FOLLOWING PROHIBITION

Many evils have followed prohibition wherever it has been tried.

The habitual disregard of the prohibitory law engenders disrespect for all law.

It benumbs the moral sense and leads to evasion, subterfuge and hypocrisy, resulting not infrequently in perjury.

Its blighting effect on the material prosperity of the people is strongly marked.

It cuts off from the communities the revenue derived from the liquor business without lessening the evils of intemperance.

It largely increases public expenses in the vain effort to enforce the law.

It adds seriously to the burden of taxation.

It depreciates the value of real estate and throws many out of employment.

It drives away many citizens and prevents others from immigrating to the State, and thus checks growth in population. These two—Maine and New Hampshire—were prohibition States. This might seem accidental if it were not given significance by the more general fact that all States, without exception, which have adopted prohibitory laws have increased in population less rapidly after their adoption than before, and also by the fact that in a majority of the States the repeal of the law was followed by an increased percentage of growth in population over that enjoyed by them under prohibition. Among States similarly situated geographically, and with the same density of population per square mile, the prohibition States have shown, during the period in which they were subject to the law, an increase in population much smaller than that of the non-prohibition States.

It discourages investment. Capital has learned to shun prohibition localities.

It is tyrannical and interferes unwarrantably with the rights of the citizen.

Prohibition is wrong in theory, because force is not a proper or successful instrument of moral reform. It is impractible and results in the free and unregulated traffic in liquors. It will not prohibit. Experience everywhere demonstrates that regulation which can be made effective is better than prohibition, which cannot be enforced.*

HOW KANSAS PROHIBITS

Topeka Wide Open. Bell Boys in Hotels Solicit Orders for Beer

An epidemic lawlessness seems to have broken out in Hutchinson. A number of fights, burglaries and lesser depredations have occurred recently, the list crowned with the murder in the Santa Fe yards Monday afternoon. So far no arrests have been made for the burgularies and the police seem to be greatly puzzled. Either the police lack vigilance or there are not enough of them. With a proper patroling of the business section it is hard to see how these robberies of business houses could continue. It is time the public showed their ability to do some thing.

Mrs. Owens, the wife of the murderer of "Tex" Mullins, also makes a very serious charge. She claims that she notified the police long enough before hand to have prevented the crime, that her husband was at home, drunk and armed, and in a dangerous mood. This is a matter the chief of police and the mayor should carefully inquire into. If patrolmen will not respond to such calls as these nobody's life is safe. Mrs. Owens may be mistaken, but she evidently believes that she was talking to the police station and told whoever was there the condition her husband was in. A response to this summons would have prevented this tragedy.

"Boot leg" whiskey seems to have had its usual part in this crime also. Owens bought that whiskey of somebody, and it ought not to be very hard to find out who it was. There is said to be a great deal of "boot-legging" going on in town now, and it is time the city and county officers were putting a stop to it. There are too many loafers on the streets, too many men without visible means of support, too many "tin-horn" gamblers, and evidently there are some amateur or experienced burglars among them. A general clean-up would be a good thing. Hutchinson cannot afford to harbor any of this class of people. It is time the authorities got busy.*

Reduced Rates to Saratoga Springs Account G. A. R. Encampment

For the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 9 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Saratoga Springs from all stations on its lines September 7 to 9, inclusive, good returning to leave Saratoga Springs September 9 to 17, at *reduced rates.* Stop overs at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington will be granted on tickets reading via those cities.

Tickets via New York will be honored by Hudson River Boat lines between New York and Albany or Troy.

By deposit of ticket with Special Agent at Saratoga Springs and the payment of $1.00 an extension of the return limit to October 6 may be obtained.

For full information regarding stop-overs, rates of fare, conditions of tickets and train service consult Ticket Agents.

FOR SALE—20 fine farms in St. Georges hundred, from $1200 to $10,000. Any size farms 10 to 300 acres, some fine homes and well located. Also several farms in Kent County Md., I also have $25,000 to loan at 5 per cent.

GEO. W. INGRAM

The Middleto

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

T. S. FOURACRE.

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 14, 1907.

INLAND WATERWAYS NEEDED

"When Congress meets in December next it ought to be brought about that the question of the ship canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake bay is taken up. The commissioners named to consider the routes have reported the feasibility of the scheme, and that is sufficient to warrant Congressional action.

"The present canal is fourteen miles long with fourteen miles more of water before it reaches the Chesapeake bay. This makes a total length of nearly thirty miles to care for, but the work proposed is merely physical and would consist of widening and deepening the present canal and dredging the bed of the stream connecting the canal with the Chesapeake bay. There are no real engineering problems involved. The cost of this work is estimated at perhaps twenty millions of dollars, a mere bagatelle when the wealth of the country is considered and when the advantages of a short cut along and inside the Atlantic coast is borne in mind.

"In shipments made from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and in the other direction, the ship canal would effect a saving of more than two thirds the distance now traveled and a saving of three-fourths of the time now occupied by taking the outside route. The project of the ship canal is in high favor, and aside from its advantage for merchant marine the deep inland waterway would be of incalculable advantage to the national government. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* suggests that President Roosevelt, after his trip down the Mississippi, would do well to visit the Atlantic coast and make himself familiar with the possibilites of a continuous water way from the far south to Boston by an inland route.

"With the Delaware and Chesapeake canal made passable for vessels of deep draught and for the ships of the navy it would follow naturally that the Delaware and Raritan canal, running through New Jersey from Bordentown to Raritan Bay, would be widened and deepened. Work is now begun, we believe, on the the canal through Cape Cod. Thus with the Delaware and Chespeake canal and the Delaware and Raritan canal made deeper merchant vessels would be able to pass, on the inside, from the far south all the way from Baltimore to Boston, by way of Long Island sound from New York to Buzzard's Bay and thence through the Cape Cod canal to Boston.

"There can be no possible doubt respecting the value of an inland waterway, by canals and rivers, along the larger part of the Atlantic coast line and on the inside away from storms and rough water, and at a tremendous saving of time and distance and thus at a saving in the cost of transportation. And all this without any consideration of the phrase of coast defences by providing an inside route for naval ships."—*Morning News.*

[Communicated.]

PERFECTLY LOVELY

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT, DEAR SIR:—From something which I read in last week's *New Era*, I must conclude that Middletown is just "too perfectly lovely for anything," as the ladies say, and I am so glad to know it. Really, I was only waiting to be assured of it, for I did not want to think this town "the worst hole in the States," as one man said.

I speak of the letter put in *The Era* by a certain crowd, and said to be written by Mr. Garrett Foxwell of Black's, Maryland, who said "My interests take me to Middletown, Smyrna and Dover, and I have never yet seen a drunken man on the streets of these towns."

Glory be! Isn't that a dandy reputation to give Middletown? I could scarcely believe my eyes when I read that in the letter, I was so tickled over my own town.

But second and sadder thoughts came to me, and I have concluded the writer must be a preacher who is in town only on Sunday mornings or an angel whose visits are few and far between, and who was so pleased to come to Middletown that he forgot to wear his 'specs' and therefore, couldn't see.

But this preacher, or angel, whichever Mr. Foxwell may be, was certainly not in Middletown last Saturday afternoon and evening, when, to my certain knowledge, there were four drunks. And judging from the gangs in certain parts of the town, I imagine there might have been a number more before midnight. But as I am an early bird, I did not wait to count them after 9 P. M.

The gentleman can give Middletown a good reputation and so we will never invite him to come here on Saturday nights, will we? O, no! Never!

TURK.

...TION LAW

Is Not Effective in Queen Anne County, Maryland, Secret Drinking and the Speak-Easy---Men, Women and Children Drink

POPULATION DECREASES, COURT EXPENSES INCREASES

Queen Anne's county, separated from Kent by the lazy and fragrant Sassafras river, differs little from its neighbor in the opinion that prohibition is hypocrisy and a harm to the county. Like Kent, Queen Anne only needs a leader of courage to sweep away at a coming election the whole fabric and force of so-called prohibition. There is no prohibition of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. No man in Queen Anne's county, talking to you face to face, in the quiet of his office or parlor, will for a single moment insist that prohibition prohibits; and he may prove his faith sooner or later by producing a bottle.

If you talk to an Eastern Shore politician, no matter which side he is on, he will hedge. No man running for office in Kent, Queen Anne's or Caroline will tell you the facts.

At Centreville two shrewd fellows, playing upon the weakness of the sentimentalists, do a thriving business, "taking orders" from the men and women, who want a stimulant. It arrives by boat and train about 8 o'clock P. M. They will bring whatever you order, within twenty-four hours. Prohibition is a joke at Centreville, as it is at Chestertown, at Elkton, at Cambridge, at Easton, at Crisfield, and in fact at every town on the Eastern Shore that is touched by railroad or boat.

Understand that every one who wants to drink, does drink, be it man, woman, or child, drink secretly; the worst form of intemperance. The man who lifts his hand the highest in indignation at intemperance is sure to keep a bottle in his house. That is what his neighbors say. This is changing public sentiment in Queen Anne's county. Human nature is nearly "square." All men will play a square game with you, except the scoundrels and degenerates. Therefore nearly all the men despise the attitude of the prohibitionist, for they know him to be a Pharisee and a hypocrite.

Prohibition has not decreased taxes, nor crime, but it has increased the cost of criminal trials, because of the increase of the offenders against the prohibition laws. Statutes that are impossible of execution are productive of lawlessness. Hence prohibition laws are notoriously violated and condusive to crime and to court expenses.

Centreville, like Chestertown, Elkton and Cambridge, testifies to the inability of the courts to execute the prohibition that it increases the expenses of the courts, that they do not prohibit drinking; that they invite secret drunkenness by boys and men; that they cultivate deceit and much open lying, and that, many of the men in the county, who shout for prohibition have the best whiskey upon their sideboards.

Nor does it pay. Queen Anne's county is one of the richest on the Eastern Shore, and yet it has the poorest public buildings. These buildings do not compare with any in Delaware. The prohibition policy is a blight and scares both parties, from putting any improvement upon the county.

The population of Queen Anne's county in 1880 was 19,257, in 1890 it was 18,461, and in 1900 it was 18,364. Here is unanswerable evidence that the county is not growing and that the claims of the prohibitionists are mistaken if not fraudulent. Queen Anne's registration in 1905 ware 4719 of which 1568 was colored and 3159 white, representing a population of 200,000; but there was no such population nor any such vote. The registration and the vote of an Eastern Shore county are two things. In Caroline county for example, one-fourth of the registered voters do not vote. The reason given is that the men not voting have been bought to stay at home, which is proof that prohibition does not conduce to political morality, nor to any other kind of morality. In 1906 the registration of Queen Anne's county was 190 less than in 1905. The whites fell off 175, and the colored votes 15. It is obvious that the county is not growing. It fell off nearly 800 in population from 1880 to 1890, and 100 from 1890 to 1900. When the population ceases to grow, the business and moral strength of the county also goes backward.

One proposition of the prohibitionists fails by lack of its own logic. The banks, they say, are full of money. The Eastern Shore counties were never so wealthy, they claim. Look at Chestertown, with its three banks bulging with money, "perhaps a million." There are the banks in Queen Anne's, holding, at least, $1,000,000.00 in deposits, and Caroline with as much, at least. All this gold has come from prohibition. The testimony of honest men, in banks and outside of them, is that this story of heavy deposit is true; but they uniformly add: "What good is that money in the banks? There is no room here for investment except in farm mortgages. What we need is a factory, the investment of this money for the benefit of labor. Full banks means idle labor. Our money is taken away and invested in factories elsewhere. We are dead in enterprises, for our rich men who own that money would rather deposit it on time at 4 per cent. than risk a factory here. The people are poor. Our farmers have no money. Here is an estate of 20,000 acres that represent $20,000 in bank deposits, but the farmers who made that money have none of it. It goes north or east or west and gives employment to thousands in towns where hotels are licensed and where workingmen will congregate and stay. Workingmen will not stay in Centreville, because they resent this attempt of the Pharisee to regulate their habits. Yes, there is plenty of money, but it does no good at Centreville, except to enable the rich to live in luxury and the poor in poverty."

The history of prohibition on the Eastern Shore dates back 35 years. It is a fact that because of the custom ten times as many persons use the bank to-day as they did in 1872. In the second place, there is a combination among the Eastern Shore banks by which they have agreed to pay 3 per cent. for ordinary deposits and 4 per cent. for time deposits. This agreement has collected all the possible idle money on the Shore into the banks and taken it from the merchants. Of course, there will be an end to this, for the reason that the banks are lending their money to other banks in large cities. The first failure, for example, that will bankrupt a bank on the Eastern Shore will change this extravagant policy at once. The overloaded banks of the Eastern Shore are a peril, but they are no more the product of prohibition than measles is the product of milk punch. As Mr. Barrell, the vice president of the second National Bank of Chestertown, observed: "It is a question about which honest men may differ, but I believe that we had more money here before prohibition was installed than we have now."

But let the local witnesses speak for themselves. Here is the testimony of the formost citizens of Centreville. "Our states attorney has been very sharp after the liquor seller. He convicted one last spring, because the fellow swore that he represented a wholesale house of whiskey in Baltimore. He failed to convict another man, because he 'caught on' and swore that he merely filled the orders of the folks in this town. Do you see the difference? You can't sell it here, but you can buy anything for a resident of the community. If you want a quart or pint of whiskey in 24 hours—If you want it now lets go up to my house—you speak to the man who knowing you to be a stranger will look you straight in the eye. Don't hesitate. Tell him here is a dollar for a bottle of Roxbury, and he will take your order under lamp light and ask you for a quarter more, his commission. Tomorrow night he will deliver an innocent package at your hotel for any name you please to have him put thereon. There are two of these 'purchasing agents.' One goes to-day, the other to-morrow. The whiskey comes daily. But don't forget that my whiskey is better than theirs, and you are welcome to all I have, except what I drink myself.

"Why they send it here in barrels. One barrel inside another. The outside barrel is called an 'envelope,' the space between is stuffed with paper and the outside is marked crockery. There was a time, over there in Kent, when Tom Wickes, the best fellow in the world, kept a drug store. The drinker got a prescription from a doctor, any old doctor and Tom would paste it on a bottle. If that bottle managed to keep intract for a month, or a year or ten years, the druggist would fill it right along, provided that prescription stuck to the bottle.

"You can get whiskey around this town any where, or you can get it through the 'purchasing agents, 'but most of the business or professional men, that is, the men who can afford it will not deal with the agents. They send for it direct as I do. The same way with the negroes, who constitute one-third of our population, they have their own channels, by boat from Baltimore, or by rail from Wilmington.

"There are about 1800 inhabitants in this town, and almost one-third are colored. No, the town has not grown very much. We may have doubled in the last twenty-five years. Prohibition took effect in May 1883. I am convinced that high license, high enoughto confine us to one or two hotels, not saloons, would be much better for the country. It would insure a decent hotel for the traveler. It would bring us from six to ten ten thousand dollars in revenue. It would save us several thousand dollars a year now spent in the futile attempt to convict the violators of the law and it would spare us an atmosphere of hypocrisy and perjury."

Mr. Clayton Cann, a prominent merchant, a man Delaware born, and unafraid to express himself, began by saying, that he thought Prohibition does not prohibit. Whiskey comes here daily from Baltimore. The "purchasing agent" supplies all what is wanted. Anybody can get it. "You can see the effects of it every Saturday night right out there," pointing to the street.

Thomas J. Keating, the good-natured state's attorney, who is a candidate for renomination as a "straight" Democrat, and will probably be re-elected, said: "Well, the speakeasies are not suppressed. I have tried hard to squeeze the life out of them, but you can't do it, so long as the people want whiskey they will get it. "We have a very liberal law here, 30 days in jail or $50 fine. If the prisoner elects to be tried by a magistrate and not before a jury and court he can do so and and then he is sent to the county jail and later to the state workhouse. We have two such prisoners in jail here now. Curiously, however, notwithstanding our easy statute, we have had perhaps less trouble with whiskey than any other county on the Shore."

J. W. W. Woodford, Esq., the magistrate that has tried more liquor cases than any one else in Queen Anne's county, said of prohibition. "It is good in some ways, in others it is not. There is no public drinking, but there is plenty of private, and it is almost impossible to convict. Men who will tell the truth about every other thing will lie when it comes to convicting the man who sold them whiskey."

Mr. Clement Porter, many times deputy sheriff, and one of the best informed men in the county, declared that Queen Anne's would go "wet" if the opportunity of a vote was given. "There is no prohibition here," he said, "you will find whiskey in nearly every house. I believe that the law has saved a few old worthless drunkards who could not send away for the stuff, from dying with delirum tremens, but it has made drunkards of scores of the best men, all over the country, because they get it in large quantities. You know what a man will do when he drinks in private? Boys can't drink? Well, boys do drink here. I know all about it. I am an officer of the law. I wonder how many Saturday nights I have missed being called to clear up the town from drunken mobs, white, black, young and old. A boy could never get a drink at our hotels. Now the "purchasing agent will take the boy's money as quickly as yours or mine."

William I. Elliott, the leading general merchant of Centreville, when asked how prohibition worked, said:

"I am the wrong man to talk to. I am for license. I would like to see some business done here, some industry established and some money circulated. The banks have plenty, you say, yet, but no body else has any. The farmers have none. The money in this bank is no good. The money in that till is useless. What we need is more business and more opportunity to earn money. Prohibition kills business, and there is as much drunkenness here as ever before. Our Saturday night brawls right on this block tell what good prohibition does. There is very little building here this year."

Mr. Lewis T. Hayden, the leading stationer, replied to the usual question: "My idea is if you want to kill business make the town "DRY." Does it prohibit? Not a bit. The man who wants to drink can get it by the quart and he usually gets drunk. Drunkenness is common. Is Centreville morally better than "wet" towns that I may have seen? I think not, we are no better here than we ought to be. Of course, the politicians are afraid to take up the matter. Things are so close down here between the 'straights' and the 'In dependent' that no man who wants office can afford to add to the nnmber of issues."

Chas. E. Tucker, Esq., said that "prohibition had been in force so long in Queen Anne's that a comparatively young man could not say what its effect was on business. The law does not prohibit. Four men would club together and get a gallon for $2. Thus they drank more liquor than they would if they paid ten cents for a drink over the bar.

Mr. Walter Wright, the largest dealer in hardware and agricultural implements on the Eastern Shore, if not on the peninsula, when interviewed, remarked: "I am perh aps not a proper person to interview on this question because I am not a prohibitionist. I am opposed to it, because it interfers with personal liberty. It does not interfere with drinking with the men who can afford to send away for it. I have often thought as I have traveled through those hustling towns of New Jersey and New York, with fine hotels and even saloons, that it would be better to control the traffic by means of high license. There ought to be one good hotel in every town and it appears that hotels cannot be properly maintained without the privilege of a bar."

Alfred Green, the leading dry goods merchant, promptly said "Yes," when asked whether he was satisfied with prohibition. He thought it kept "whiskey from the rabble." Did it prohibit drinking? "Oh, no, there is quite as much drunkenness here as ever, but it is not so public."

When asked as to its effects on business, he concluded there was not as much business now at Centreville as there was before 1883, before the act was inaugurated," nor did he think that the morals of the town had much improved.

Mr. Lewis Evan, a well-known official of the Queen Anne's National Bank, had no difficulty in defining his position against this alleged prohibition. He called it a farce. Convictions were rare, practically impossible. Every man involved in trials perjured himself. The county paid the costs of attendance of hundreds of witnesses, while there was no let up in the illicit traffic. As a business proposition it was all out and nothing in. As a moral question the perjurers were worse than the drunkards.

The hypocrisy of it ramified all classes of society and debauched the integrity of the people of the county infinitely more than whiskey could do. Whiskey is as common here as it is in Delaware, and yet we get no revenue for the county from it. The men who drink, and that covers nearly everybody, drink more, because the bottle is more tempting than the bar, and yet if there was a bar here, few men would send to Baltimore or Wilmington for stuff.

It kills business. There is no business here. The country people go where they can the most readily get a drink. High license would give us a good hotel in every town in the county, and that means business. That is what I see in other states and I am convinced that is what we ought to have here. I believe this county would go for high license if the opportunity came."

The opportunity will come much sooner than any of these honest men believe. Thirty years of any system inculcates its truth or falsity in a generation. In the language of Mr. Wright "Prohibition interferes with personal liberty," and the new generation in this latitude will not stand for it. The more Georgia, in its brutal course is quoted, the stronger will become the resentment on the Eastern Shore to these arbitrary and hypocritical pretentions. They have passed the line of local option in Delaware and demanded county option; and in Georgia they have enforced state option. The next effort will come from the south in its passion and senseless insistence in the shape of a bill for National option. When that comes the whole tyranny will be swept away.

Here are the figures in the liquor business in Queen Anne's county. In 1906 there were 22 presentations for violation of the liquor laws and only three convictions. This is what makes sensible men tired. They see that it is impossible to enforce the statutes; that public opinion will not support the officers of the law in prosecutions under statutes that are a violation of common sense.

They see that the population of the county has decreased, and the criminal expenses have increased. In 1894 the criminal costs were $2,366.80; in 1895, $2,064.70; in 1896, $2,086.50, and in 1906, with a reduced population the criminal costs approximated $4,000.00.

The thinking men of Queen Anne's county, who are not intimidated by political ambition nor debauched by hypocrisy, reason that the seven districts of that county could easily be made to pay $6,000.00 upon an $800.00 license, secure a good hotel in each town with two at Centreville. weed out the miserable speak easies and the "purchasing agent," reduce the criminal court expenses by one-half, put the truth in the mouth of its rampant Pharisees, and bring business to the county such as they have not seen for twenty years.*

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
SEPTEMBER 14th and 28th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SEPTEMBER 12th and 26th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
SEPTEMBER 9th and 23d, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF ALL THE—

Personal Property!

Of the late C. W Flintham, on the Flintham Home Farm, in Middle Neck, Cecil County, Maryland,

Wednesd'y, Sep. 25, '07

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

9 HEAD OF
Horses and Colts

No. 1—Captolia, sorrel mare, 6 yrs. old.
No. 2—Jeanett, brown mare, 8 years old, with colt by her side.
No. 3—Charlie, black horse, 11 yrs. old.
No. 4—Midnight, black horse, 8 years old.
No. 5—Purnell, bay horse, 12 years old.
No. 6—Artie, bay mare.
No. 7—Sadie, sorrel mare.
No. 8—March, bay colt, 2 years old and a very promising colt.
No. 9—Totts, bay filly, should make a good one.
Will give a full description of horses on day of sale.

4 GOOD
Milch Cows

These are young Cows and good ones.

30 Head Good Stock Ewes

HOGS.—3 Brood Sows and a lot of Pigs. One Boar Hog and 12 Fattening Hogs, will be sold by the pound.

Lot of MEAT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders and Sides, and a quantity of Lard.

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Three farm wagons, all in good repair: one mill dearborn, one buggy, one truck wagon with springs, one road cart, one dearborn pole, one land roller, 1 Bickford & Huffman grain drill, nearly new; 1 Deering binder, 3 hay riggings, 1 hay rake, 1 clover seeder, 1 garden seeder and cultivator, 1 corn planter, 1 phosphate distributor, 2 mowing machines, one nearly new; 1 grain fan, 1 corn sheller, 1 grindstone, 2 wheel cultivators, 5 hand cultivators, 3 two-horse plows, 3 three-horse plows, 2 one-horse plows, 1 set beam and peas, 1 Spring Tooth harrow, 1 Twin harrow, 1 grass seeder, 4 barn shovels, 2 one half bushel measures, 1 set double carriage harness, 2 sets single carriage harness, 1 carriage pole, 1 dearborn pole, 1 set of power horse clippers, 3 sets wagon harness, 12 sets plow harness, 10 work bridles, 12 work collars, three, two and one-horse trees, shovels, hoes, hedge knives, chains, post dogs, bramble scythes, forks, small cider press, one section ladder, 27 feet; one short ladder, 2 cross cut saws, lot of corn knives, and many other articles usually kept on a well conducted farm. One gunning skiff, and one No. 12 shot gun.

Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of feather beds and mattresses, springs, bed steads and bedding, wash stands, hall, stair and bed room carpets, mattings, 6 small parlor chairs and one rocking chair, lot of dining room furniture, one desk, 2 Baltimore heaters, 1 couch, 1 morris chair, 1 rocking chair, large lot of dishes and jars, 1 large cook stove and 1 small cook stove, lot of cooking utensils, 2 tubs, 10 milk cans, 1 refrigerator, lamps, lot of meat barrels, 2 kitchen tables and benches, 2 kitchen rockers, 6 dining room chairs and 1 buffet.

Terms of Sale CASH

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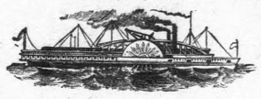

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Monday 16	3.00 pm	Tuesday 17	12.30 pm
Thursday 19	6.00 pm	Friday 20	3.30 pm
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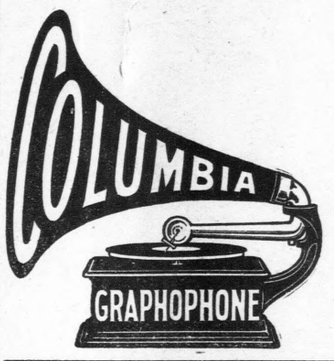

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